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visions of this act, which recital shall be conclusive that the proper ordinance authorizing such issuance has been passed, and that all other conditions precedent to the issuing of said bonds have been complied with.

SEC. 4. None of the restrictions and limitations contained in any of the statutes of the State of Kansas heretofore enacted shall apply to or in any way affect the issuance of the bonds authorized by this act, or the bonds so issued.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Cold Storage Eggs—Marking of. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 6, 1915.)

The sign or placard required by section 1 of chapter 538¹ of the Acts of 1913, as amended by chapter 55² of the General Acts of 1915, to be placed upon or immediately above cold-storage eggs, or upon the basket, box, or other container in which cold-storage eggs are placed, shall consist of the words "Cold-storage eggs," printed in uncondensed gothic type, in letters not less than 1 inch in height, printed in black on a white background, no other lettering to appear on or to be attached to said sign or placard. (This sign or placard to be used only where cold-storage eggs are offered or exposed for sale.)

The marking required by section 1 of chapter 538 of the Acts of 1913, as amended by chapter 55 of the General Acts of 1915, to be placed upon the container in which cold-storage eggs sold at retail are delivered to the customer, shall consist of the words "Cold-storage eggs," printed or stamped in letters not less than 1 inch in height, or, if in letters of uncondensed gothic type, not less than one-half inch in height, in black, purple, or red ink, no other lettering to appear in connection with the words "Cold-storage eggs."

Vinegar—Methods for Estimation of the Solids and the Acid Content of. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 6, 1915.)

According to the provisions of chapter 239³ of the General Acts of 1915, the following are hereby declared, until further notice, to be the methods for the estimation of the solids and the acid content of vinegar for determining the composition or value of said vinegar as a basis for payment in buying or in selling, or for the purpose of inspection:

Solids.—Measure 10 cubic centimeters of filtered vinegar into a tarred flat-bottom platinum dish of 50 millimeter diameter, evaporate on the water bath to a thick sirup and dry for exactly two and one-half hours in the drying oven at the temperature of boiling water; cool and weigh. It is essential to use a flat-bottom dish.

Total acids.—Titrate a suitable amount of the sample, which has been diluted until it appears very slightly colored, with standard alkali, using phenolphthalein as indicator. One cubic centimeter of tenth-normal alkali is equivalent to 0.0060 gram of acetic acid.

All weights and measures, if used by a chemist of recognized standing, must have been standardized by himself, and if used by other than a chemist of recognized standing, must have been standardized by the Bureau of Standards at Washington, D. C. All alkali used in the estimation of the acid content of vinegar must have been standardized by a chemist of recognized standing.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 10, 1915.)

To carry into effect the requirements of the act above quoted [an act to restrict the use of common towels, Public Health Reports, Aug. 27, 1915, p. 2595], health

¹ Public Health Reports, July 25, 1913, p. 1583; Reprint No. 264, p. 225.

² Public Health Reports, Apr. 9, 1915, p. 1117.

³ Public Health Reports, July 23, 1915, p. 2199.

officers are hereby directed, under authority of law, to prohibit the use of the common towel in hotels, schools, railroad stations, public halls, churches, barber shops, stores, public baths, and all other public places.

The term "common towel" shall be considered to mean a roller towel or a towel available for use by more than one person without being washed after such use.

NEW YORK.

Deaths—Transportation of Dead Bodies by Common Carriers. (Reg. Commissioner of Health, June 25, 1915.)

[In effect throughout the State of New York, except in the city of New York, on Aug. 1, 1915.]

RULE 1. A transit permit and transit label issued by the local registrar of vital statistics must accompany each dead body transported by a common carrier.

The transit permit shall state the date of issuance, the name, sex, race, and age of the deceased, and the cause and date of death. The transit permit shall also state the date and route of shipment, the point of shipment and destination, the method of preparation of the body, and shall bear the signature of the undertaker and the signature and official title of the officer issuing the permit.

The transit label shall state the date of issuance, the name of the deceased, the place and date of death, the name of the escort or consignee, the point of shipment and destination; and shall bear the signature and official title of the officer who issued the transit permit. The transit label shall be attached to the outer box or case.

RULE 2. The transportation by common carriers of bodies dead of any diseases other than those mentioned in rule 3 shall be permitted only under the following conditions:

(a) The coffin or casket shall be encased in a strong outer box made of good, sound lumber, not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick. All joints shall be securely put together and the box tightly closed. Either the coffin or casket, or the outer box or case, shall be water-tight.

(b) When the destination can not be reached within 24 hours after death, all body orifices shall be closed with absorbent cotton, and the body placed at once in a coffin or casket, which shall be immediately closed and the coffin or casket shall be encased in a strong outer box made of good, sound lumber, not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick. All joints must be securely put together and the box tightly closed, and either the coffin or casket, or the outer box or case, shall be water-tight.

RULE 3. The transportation by common carrier of bodies dead of smallpox, plague, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic sore throat), scarlet fever (scarlet rash, scarlatina), shall be permitted only under the following conditions:

All body orifices shall be closed with absorbent cotton, the body shall be enveloped in a sheet saturated with an effective disinfecting fluid, and shall be placed at once in a coffin, which shall be immediately and permanently closed. The coffin or casket shall be encased in a strong outer box made of good, sound lumber, not less than seven-eighths of an inch thick, all joints of which shall be securely put together, and the box shall be tightly and permanently closed. Either the coffin or casket, or the outer box or case, shall be water-tight.

RULE 4. No dead body shall be disinterred for transportation by common carrier without the previous consent of authorities having jurisdiction at the place of disinterment. The transit permit and transit label shall be required as provided in rule 1, and paragraph (a) of rule 2 shall apply.

RULE 5. Every outside case holding any dead body offered for transportation by common carrier shall bear at least four handles, and when over 5 feet 6 inches in length shall bear six handles.